

**THE POLITICAL FOOTBALL** out of the controversy, although

The Negro is the political foot—there is not a colored man in Con-  
ball of this country. He is kicked. The following paragraph is  
about from pillar to post in the taken from a dispatch to the New  
field of politics, and no matter what *York Sun*, sent evidently by its  
stand he takes he raises a race is- Washington correspondent:

sue. Damned if he does and damned  
if he doesn't, the mere fact that he  
is a Negro gives his opponents an  
opportunity to allude to him dis-  
paragingly and, by innuendo, pre-  
sent him to the public as a menace.

The wisdom of making Washing-  
ton, D. C., "dry" has been under  
consideration by the law-makers for  
several days. But the newspapers  
find it difficult to keep the Negro

The large Negro population in the  
District, it is assumed, would for  
the most part vote "wet," and this,  
with the the "wets" among the  
white, probably would decide the  
election in the interest of the "wets"  
would be strong, the "drys" believe.  
The colonization of Negro voters  
from the neighboring towns would  
be easy. The opponents of prohibi-  
tion seem to welcome the referen-  
dum.

What right has the *Sun* corre-  
spondent to assume that the Negro

population of the District would, men from neighboring towns be  
for the most part, vote "wet," and brought to Washington to vote un-  
why is such a slanderous suggestion less at the instance of white men.  
that the colonization of Negroes The statutes provide that one  
from neighboring towns would be who gives a bribe is a guilty an  
easy? Why did not the correspond- offender as one who receives it. But  
ent suggest the possible coloniza- the white men who stoop so low as  
tion of white people instead of col- to induce colored men to commit  
ored people? acts of indiscretion in politics are

The Negroes of the District of seldom condemned. For instance,  
Columbia are intelligent as some until the last National Republican  
and more so than many white resi- Convention, colored delegates from  
dents of the South, some of the the South were branded by the  
white officeholders from the South press as corrupt. That some of  
in particular. Should the prohibi- them, also white men, accepted  
tion question ever be put up to the money for their votes cannot be  
voters of the capital city, we are denied. But who gave the money?  
confident the Negroes will not dis- There would have been no sad

spectacle of colored delegates re-  
ceiving money had no money been  
available or if agencies had not  
been active corraling colored men  
to accept the money. But the Ne-  
gro was made to shoulder the  
whole blame, and the southern  
representation was cut.

A few weeks before election the  
Democratic press, in scare head-  
lines, told the public that thousands  
of Negroes were being brought  
North to illegally vote at the Presi-  
dential election, although politicians  
of both parties knew the Demo-  
crats were just playing politics.  
The colored men in Ohio, Indiana,  
Illinois and other states had left  
the South to earn a livelihood and



not to vote. But the Democrats were looking for an issue, and after looking about, took advantage of the race issue, which is always kept alive.

Kicking the Negro about may be a favorite pastime with some politicians, but it is an unfair practice, and is apt to have a most harmful effect sooner or later. Sometimes a football rebounds with fatal results.

## RACE LEADERS.

Leaders, whether they be of races, professions, businesses or what not, as a rule, are chosen because of their peculiar fitness by the race, profession or business to be led. But our esteemed contemporary, the Atlanta Constitution, has never permitted the Negro to choose for himself his leaders. That's an assumption that the Constitution has always arrogated to itself—the right to select for the Negro his leaders. And the three men designated, set apart and consecrated for Negro leadership in this community by our esteemed contemporary, are the Reverend Doctor Henry Hugh Proctor, the Reverend Doctor Richard Daniel Stinson and Prof. B. Rutherford Holmes.

Our contemporary in last Tuesday's issue reported Leader Proctor as having given voice to the following enunciation:

"I am deeply pained that so many of my people who receive these packages are women and girls. I was also informed that many of young boys receive packages for 'blind tigers.' I want to impress these with the fact that this makes them liable to the chain-gan."

Now, if Dr. Proctor is in possession of information that blind tigers are using boys or minors to obtain liquor, and that Negro women are illegally receiving whiskey by express, it is the duty of Leader Proctor to furnish the courts the information to give the Grand Jury or the proper prosecuting officers the names of the persons using minors, and also furnish the evidence to convict the express company and railroads for delivering whiskey to minors, women and other parties in violation of our prohibition laws.

The Independent stands for the most rigid inforcement of our prohibition laws; and if Doctor Proctor has any information, such as he puts in the newspaper, he ought to turn the guilty parties up, furnish the of-

ficers of the law with the evidence or shut his mouth. He either has this information and is telling the truth, or he is playing to the galleries to be called smart, or a good "nigger." Let Proctor put up or shut up.

## FIVE MORE STATES IN "DRY" COLUMN

11-9-16

### State-Wide Fights Won in Michigan, Montana, South Dakota, Utah and Nebraska—24 States "Dry."

Columbus, Ohio, November 8.—Headquarters of the Anti-Saloon league at Westerville, a suburb, today reported information that the dry forces had won state-wide prohibition fights in five states in yesterday's election. The states named were Michigan, Montana, South Dakota, Utah and Nebraska—Michigan by 80,000.

With the addition of these states, Anti-Saloon league officials stated that 24 states, one-half the union, are now in the dry column.

Little Rock, Ark., November 8.—In complete returns from yesterday's election today indicated that the amendment to the constitution which proposed to substitute local option for the present state-wide prohibition had been defeated.

St. Louis, Mo., November 8.—The overwhelming "nay" vote in St. Louis apparently defeated the state-wide prohibition proposition in Missouri more than three to one. With the total vote of St. Louis and Kansas City reported, and few rural votes in, the count was 49,561 for and 173,795 against prohibition. This city voted 13,272 for the prohibition and 140,970 against.

San Francisco, November 8.—A tremendous vote in San Francisco tipped the beam early tonight against state amendment No. 2, imposing rigid restrictions on the sale and use of alcoholics. There had been a good majority for the proposition all day.

The San Francisco majority against the amendment at 5 p. m. was 56,689, which led, according to former figures, by only 20,065.

Amendment No. 1 for complete prohibition has not seemed at any time to be a winner.

### STAR Indianapolis, Ind.

## COLORED WOMEN TO ATTEND CONVENTION

### W. C. T. U. Gathering Will Attract Leaders of Race From All Over United States and Will Expand Local Bodies.

The national W. C. T. U. convention which meets here next week will bring to the city among the hundreds of other workers a large number of colored women, leaders among their people in the anti-liquor movement. Among these will be Mrs. Eliza Peterson of Texarkana, Tex., national superintendent and organizer Mrs. Celia D. Faxon of Columbia, S. C., Mrs. J. W. Sexton of Nashville, Tenn., M. J. Campbell of Conroe, Tex.; M. I. Stevens of Pine Bluff, Ark.; Alma J. Scott of Washington, D. C.; Frances J. Goude of New Orleans, La.; Margaret P. Hill of Baltimore, and Miss Mary A. Lynch of Salisbury, N. C. It is said by the local W. C. T. U. leaders that there is an awakening among the colored people in the cause, especially in the South where the masses of the colored people live and where the anti-liquor sentiment is unusually aggressive.

The local colored workers maintain here two W. C. T. U. organizations, the Thurman and the Walla Unions, with Mrs. M. A. Clark as superintendent of the W. C. T. U. work among the colored people of Marion County. In view of the large field here, it is expected that the national meet will strengthen greatly the local organizations and perhaps create others. Most of the colored churches will give their pulpits over to visiting delegates for addresses Nov. 19. A mass meeting will be held in the afternoon at the Corinthian Baptist Church.

Dr. W. O. Emory of Macon, Ga., who has been visiting here several weeks, departed Thursday for Washington, and his home.

The Rev. J. L. Craven of Richmond, Ind., visited friends and relatives here last week. He returned home Saturday. The Woman's Club will hold a called meeting tomorrow afternoon at the home of Mrs. H. L. Herod on West Eleventh street. A full attendance of members is desired.

The Four Leaf Clover Club was the guest of Mrs. Harriet Kelley Friday evening at her home on Highland Place. A musical program was given and Miss Ethel Kirk told the story of "Jean Valjean."

The Lot Carey Missionary Society of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church will meet Thursday afternoon at the church. A program will be given.

The Woman's Improvement Club will meet Thursday evening with Mrs. Edith Blankenship at her home on West Fourteenth street. The program for the year will be adopted.

Elwin F. Stokes will entertain the Browning Club Saturday evening at his home on Highland Place. Papers will be read by Charles Baughman, C. M. Johnson and Mrs. Ella Clay.

Mrs. W. E. Ruth addressed the Parents-Teachers Club of the Frederick Douglass School Friday afternoon at the school building. The officers for the year were elected.

A reception was tendered the Rev. C. S. Williams, the new pastor at Bethel A. M. E. Church, Wednesday evening at the church. The pastor and his family were welcomed by the various interests of the church and the city.

The Rev. George R. Brabham will

preach this morning at the Senate Ave. Friends of the institution are asked to prepare bundles of clothing, shoes and to Holiness." The Bible school will meet at the regular hour. In the afternoon the Missionary Society will meet in the parlors of the church.

The Rev. W. O. Banks, presiding elder of the Alpha Home. The following persons in the A. M. E. Z. Church, will deliver the principal address Wednesday morning before the Ministers' Council at the colored Y. M. C. A. Building. The Rev. R. Arthur Dodson, Henry K. Craft and M. P. Christian read the paper last week on "Character Building."

Mrs. A. E. Manning entertained the Research Club Thursday afternoon at her home on West Tenth street. "The Relation of the Church to Social Work" was the topic for discussion. Mrs. Allie Cheatham was the principal speaker.

The Rev. E. A. Clark will preach this morning at Allen Chapel on "Stumbling Blocks," and in the evening on "Escaped." Gilbert Stewart of Chicago, will give a piano recital at the church on the evening of Nov. 23.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fleming entertained at their home on North California street Friday evening in honor of their tenth wedding anniversary. The Azalla Whist Club members were among the guests of honor.

The Rev. P. T. Gorham will preach this morning at Simpson Chapel on "The Cripple at Lystra," and in the evening on "Getting Left." Miss M. H. Demby of Boston, Mass., a soprano singer, will give a recital at the church tomorrow evening.

"The Spirit of Sacrifice" will be the subject of the Rev. John Brice's sermon this morning at the United Presbyterian Church. In the evening he will speak on "The Family Altar." The congregation will hold a series of cottage prayer meetings this week in preparation for the revival meeting which will begin next week.

The Rev. W. O. Harper of Youngstown, O., will begin a revival meeting tomorrow evening at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church. He will preach each evening except Saturday. The Rev. G. W. Ward will preach this morning on "The Value of a Soul," and in the evening on "Justification."

The marriage of Miss Jennie Tyree and Jesse Foulke took place Wednesday evening at the home of the bride on Hiawatha street in the presence of a large group of friends. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. W. Lewis, pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church. Charles Allen was best man and Miss Sarah Tyree bridesmaid. The wedding march was played by Miss Adelaide Thornton. Mr. and Mrs. Foulke departed immediately for Muskegon, Mich., for permanent residence.

The Rev. Preston Taylor, pastor of the Lee Avenue Christian Church at Nashville, Tenn., will begin a series of evangelistic services at the Second Christian Church. The Rev. Mr. Taylor is one of the leaders among the colored Disciples of Christ. He will preach at both services today and each evening this week except Saturday.

The Rev. E. A. Clark will be the speaker this afternoon at the "monster meeting" under the auspices of the colored Y. M. C. A. His subject will be "How a Black Man Got Religion." Russell Smith's orchestra will furnish the musical program. Miss Clara Kirk will have charge of the program Tuesday evening in the lobby of the building. The "Y" football game with the Wilberforce University team on Thanksgiving day is creating much interest.

The Jones Tabernacle Church will observe its annual homecoming today. All persons who have ever been members of the congregation are asked to be present. Dinner for the old men of the church will be served without cost at the church. The pastor, the Rev. W. I. Rowan, will preach at both services. A fellowship service will be conducted in the afternoon. The Anna Blackwell Missionary Society will meet Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. W. I. Rowan at her home on Camp street.

The Woman's Council, working with the Alpha Home Association, will give a rummage sale for the benefit of the Alpha Home during the next few weeks.

## NEGRO PREACHER FOR PROHIBITION

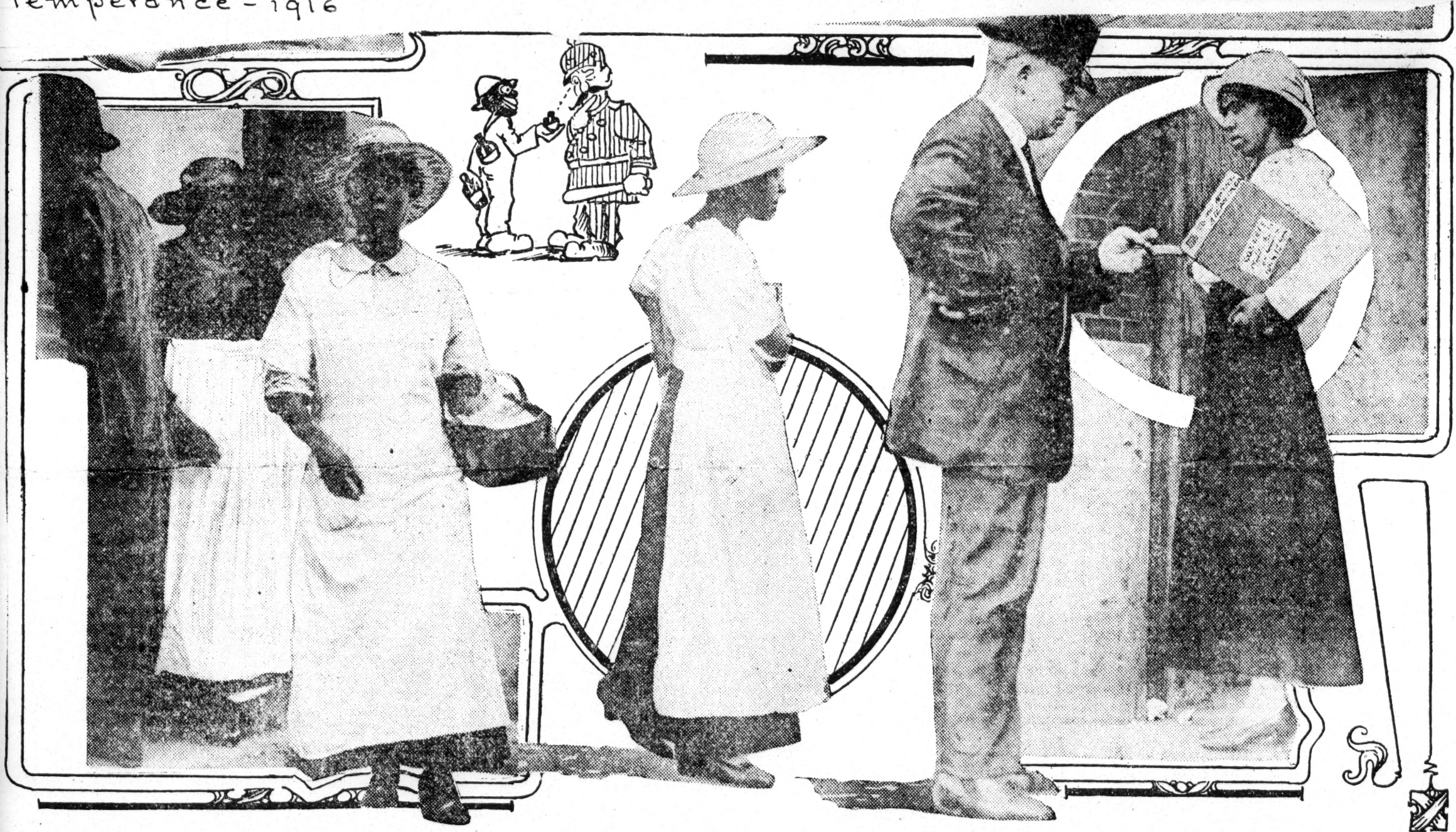
### Rev. Coggin Speaks to Large Audience on Temperance Question.

In the course of a speech on temperance at the First Street Methodist-Episcopal church, Thursday night, Rev. J. N. C. Coggin, field secretary of the Temperance Society of that church, made the statement that, during slavery, the white people of the South had passed laws to prohibit negroes from using alcohol but that since 1865 liquor interests had made political bargains with negroes in order to defeat prohibition.

Rev. Coggin's speech was the feature of the second day's conference of the Methodist-Episcopal church here. He addressed an audience of about 1500 people. "The first difficulty in the way of temperance reform among negroes is the habit of drinking," said Rev. Coggin, in part. "The negro had been taught that strong drink would impart strength by which he would be able to give his employer satisfactory results. This idea was false in its inception and practice, yet we find that it still obtains among our people today to a very great extent."

"The indifference of negro leaders is another difficulty in the way of temperance reform among negroes. It is a colossal fact that can be no longer dodged that the negro leader has not entered sympathetically into the fight against liquor. The temperance agitation is new among my people. Because this is true, religion among the negroes has not reached its highest ethical standard. Indeed we have not divorced liquor drinking from our religion."





SOME SCENES AND TYPES AT ONE OF ATLANTA'S GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZED LIQUOR DEPOTS.

Upper left: Mary Queen, dusky resident of Butler street, en route home with her monthly allotment of concentrated essence of eruption; to the right, one of the seven lines (six for negroes and one for whites) which are constantly to be found in the depot during the hours it is open. Bottom left: Three more types of the negroes of Atlanta coming out of the door of the depot—with their packages under their arms; at the right, a city detective questioning a negro suspected of having received too frequent packages.

## HOW PROHIBITION WORKS IN VIRGINIA

Great Reduction In Number of Arrests  
On Account of Drunkenness.

Crime Already Decreased.

*Journal & Guide*  
11-20-16  
If any one doubts that prohibition prohibits they have only to study the present conditions existing in Virginia in order to be convinced that it does prohibit.

Total arrests reported for drunkenness during the first two weeks of prohibition are little more than was shown in a single day before the Mapp law became effective.

Chief of Police Kizer has sent a report to Prohibition Commissioner Peters showing the comparative arrests for drunkenness in the first fifteen days of November of each year since 1910.

For 1916 the total for the first half of the month was 9 arrests against 229 in 1910, 213 in 1911, 227 in 1912, 211 in 1913, 205 in 1914, and 183 in 1915.

Richmond, Lynchburg and other cities in the State show a similar decrease in records of arrests for intoxication since prohibition became effective.

Attention is also called by Commissioner Peters to the fact that before the law became effective all those who were found drunk were not arrested, only those who were disorderly or unable to take care of themselves being taken in charge by the police; at present, however, every drunken person is immediately arrested. The present figures therefore show a more radical change than appears on the surface.

Norfolk Leads State In Enforcement. Norfolk police have captured more than twice as much liquor as any other city in the State, according to a statement made this morning by Guy T. Horner, special representative of Commissioner Peters in charge of the prosecution of liquor cases in Norfolk.

Asked how Norfolk stood in regard to the enforcement of the law, Mr. Horner said:

"All credit possible is due the police of Norfolk for their activity in the enforcement of the law. Norfolk has been made out as many cases as any other cities in the State. They have also confiscated more than twice as much liquor."

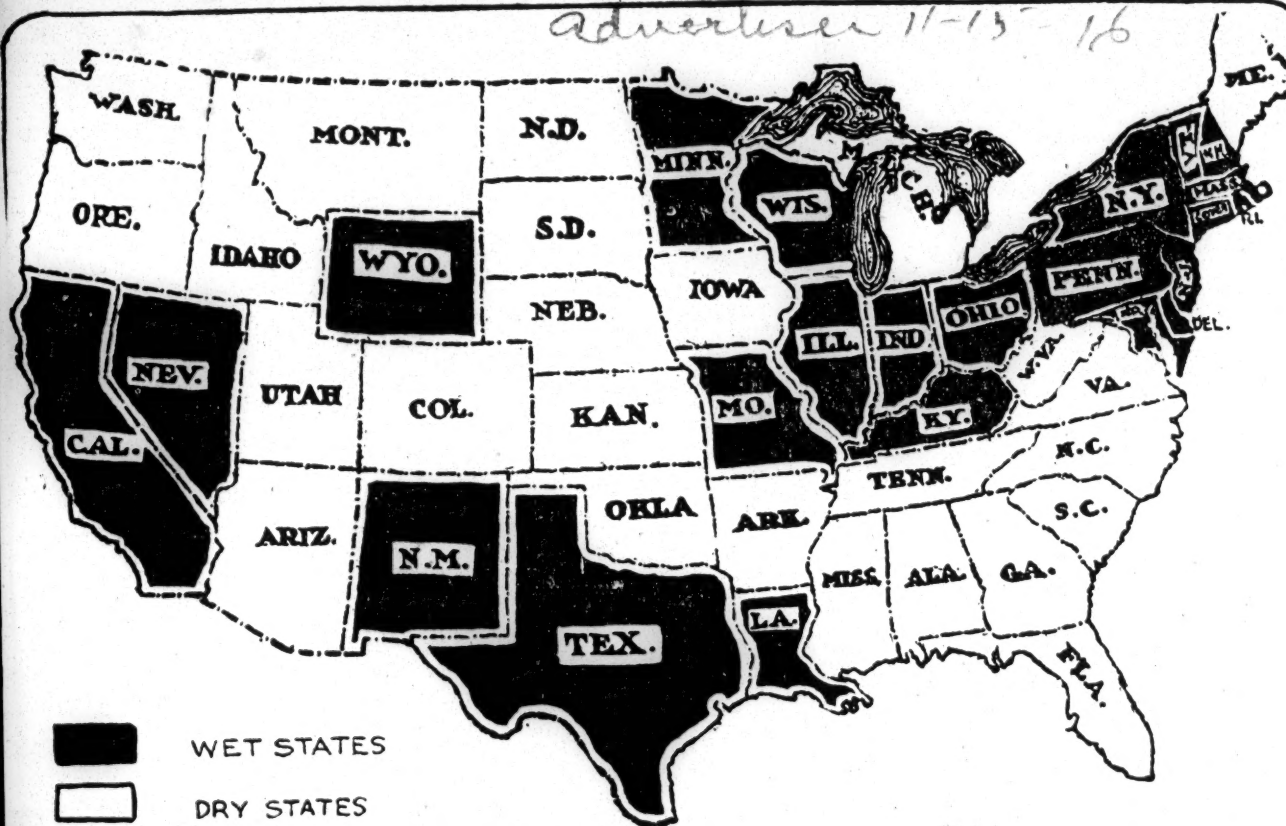
Closes Half Of Richmond Jail. Richmond, Nov. 20.—City Sergeant Satterfield said today that on Saturday he closed one-half of the city jail and that there had been a net decrease in prisoners since November 1, of one hundred and twenty. He says that he is discharging three to four for each one now received; one month ago he had two hundred and ninety, today only

Dry Law Breaks Up Lynchburg Court. Lynchburg, Nov. 20.—For two consecutive days the police court here has been dispensed with because of no cases, this having not occurred previously in the recollection of court attaches. But two drunks have been arrested here this month.

*Independent*  
1-10-16  
In seven states, at midnight on the last day of the old year, the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors was prohibited by statute or by laws enforcing constitutional amendments. These states are, Iowa, Colorado, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Arkansas and South Carolina.



## MORE THAN HALF THE STATES ARE NOW IN DRY COLUMN



## Prohibition Forces Claim Victory in Recent Elec- tion Greatest in History of Country

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—More than half the states in the country, twenty-five to be exact, and more than 75 per cent. of the territory of the United States, is now "dry" as a result of the election Tuesday. Though J. Frank Hanly, Prohibition nominee for President, was literally snowed under, the election marked the greatest victory for prohibition in history. Six states went over to the prohibition column: Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana, Utah and Florida. The latter two did not vote directly on prohibition, but the issue was between dry and wet candidates.

The following states are now positively in the dry column: Maine, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia, Arizona, Washington, Oregon, Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Idaho, South Carolina, Michigan, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, Florida and Montana. Alaska also voted to oust saloons.

The prohibition forces declare the backbone of liquor is broken by the election.

At a meeting of the legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America, composed of Wayne B. Wheeler, Columbus; Dr. E. C. Dindwiddie, Washington; Dr. A. J. Beaton, Texas, and Dr. James Canmon, Jr., of Virginia, a Washington, a statement was issued to the effect it

would demand passage of the national constitutional amendment, a prohibition law for the District of Columbia, and other extreme dry measures, at the coming short session of Congress. The statement asserts that more than 60 per cent. of the population and 80 per cent. of the area of the United States is now under prohibition law, and that the people should demand of the congressional representatives national prohibition.

*The Richmond Planet*  
Special Detective Wilkins Here.

The ~~Hand~~ <sup>no</sup> 21/16

Special Detective Clarence N. Wilkins, of the Department of Excise of New York, is in the city this week. He is investigating the conditions among the colored people as a result of the abolition of liquor in the several southern states. He expressed the personal opinion that the colored people were being encouraged by the better class of white people in all legitimate efforts to better their condition and this opinion was confirmed after a conversation with the editor of the Planet.

Mr. Wilkins will extend his investigations to other southern states. The information obtained by him is expected to be compiled for future use. The drastic action of several states in abolishing the liquor traffic has been followed by an effort to ascertain first hand, whether or not it has accomplished all that was expected of it. Mr. Wilkins was accompanied by Mr. William Miller, the hotel proprietor.

## HOW PROHIBITION WORKS.

The Constitution presents today special reports from its correspondents in leading Georgia cities, along with a statement as to conditions in Atlanta, all the evidence that is needed of the fact that Georgia is developing a better and happier citizenry under laws which have removed intoxicating liquors from easy reach of the people.

From Rome, Columbus, Macon, Augusta, Savannah, come reports of remarkable de-

Special Detective Clarence N. Wilcrease in the number of arrests for drunkenness, in some cases as high as 60 to 70 per cent. And the story of Atlanta's two months under more stringent prohibition laws is of equal interest and wonder. In other words, where one hundred persons were formerly arrested and perhaps fined or given stockade sentences for drunkenness, there are now but 30 or 40 at the stockade. From the standpoint of good order and decency, if not of morals, Georgia con-

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## INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS OF LIQUOR RESPONSIBLE FOR INCREASE IN CRIME

**George E. Johnson.**

Whatever else the new prohibition laws do in Georgia, they prohibit less and less, according to figures obtainable in the Fulton county ordinary's office, and, according to the statement of Recorder Johnson, police court offenses are increasing in practically a direct ratio to the increase in liquor shipments received in Fulton.

Figures show the following tremendous increases in liquor shipments since the prohibition laws went into effect last May 1:

May, 7,741 shipments.

June, 20,065 shipments.

July, 27,678 shipments.

August, 30,124 shipments.

September, 31,789 shipments.

With the advent of prohibition and the small number of shipments, in last May, the number of police court cases fell off very materially. The exact figures as to the increase since then are not now available, but Judge Johnson states that every month since May has shown an increase in the number of cases, and, in his judgment, this increase is directly traceable to the increasing amount of liquor being brought, legitimately or otherwise, into Fulton county, and for this condition, he thinks the interstate shipment feature of the Georgia prohibition law is largely responsible.

"Statistics showing the amount of liquor shipped into Georgia," said Judge Johnson, "reveal the enormous amount of drinking which will continue in a prohibition territory as long as an interstate shipment feature of a prohibition law exists.

"I have recently gone somewhat into the figures since the Georgia prohibition laws went into effect and I find the growth in liquor shipments is amazing. There has been an increase in cases in police court commensurate with this increase in liquor shipments.

"There will be drunkenness and crime that arises from drunkenness in Georgia as long as interstate shipment is in effect. Interstate shipment also enables the illicit sale of whisky, and blind tigers flourish in Atlanta today largely because of this interstate shipment feature."

everywhere of cash trade, attributed solely to the fact that purchase of the necessities of life has supplanted in so large a measure the consumption of intoxicating liquors. The savings banks, too, have felt the effect of the new conditions in increased deposits and new accounts. Men who never knew what it was to have a dollar ahead are putting by their money against the rainy day.

The showing is remarkable! And this prohibition Among the Matters Discussed at the Meeting.

The Constitution is seeking only to present the facts, and it does not hesitate warmly to commend them.

The only trouble yet to be overcome is the fact that the federal government, through congressional inaction, continues to permit the nullification of state laws leaving wide open the mails to persons solicitation of liquor orders from men women and children.

Sooner or later, we hope for some federal enactment that will at least give prohibitions to states the opportunity to make a fair and square test.

In the meantime, in spite of this disadvantage, the two months' record under the new Georgia laws is ample justification for them. Their continued enforcement will mean, and mean quickly, a better and a happier citizenry throughout the entire state.



# Temperance - 1916

## In One of the Depots Alone Six Lines of Negroes Are Constantly to Be Found Waiting Their Turn at the Windows Where, by Au- thority of Uncle Sam, They Can Get Liquor.

By Britt Craig.

They say I have "a nose for news."  
I have now acquired also a nose for  
booze.

But, wait, let me explain:

I went over to see for myself the  
sights of the liquor depot at Mangum  
and Chapel streets—the place where,  
by authority of Uncle Sam, the state  
prohibition law is being nullified.

I had never been there before—but  
it was easy enough to find it.

I simply followed my nose until I  
came to the express depot at Nelson  
street and Madison avenue. There I  
beheld a long line of colored citizens  
walking across the Nelson street  
bridge in direction of Madison avenue  
and carrying nondescript packages in  
disguise. Each package was disguised  
by a yellow paper bag, which was so  
widely prevalent that it no longer  
served as a disguise, but as an in-  
crimination.

I followed my nose along this line  
of colored transports until I came to  
its source—or should I say headwa-  
ters? Only water has nothing to do  
with this story. And there was the  
express company's liquor depot, as  
big as an overgrown barn, yet not  
near big enough.

### SIX LINES OF NEGROES.

To accommodate Atlanta's inter-  
state liquor traffic would require  
terms of acreage, rather than inter-  
riors.

I went into the place. There were  
six lines of negroes—men and women  
—stretching away from as many win-  
dows, alphabetically designated. Each  
line contained as many as twenty or  
thirty candidates for liquor shipments.  
There were dozens of groups of strag-  
glers about the place, some of the  
stragglers being disappointed souls,  
whose supplies had failed to arrive,  
and others being there for the pur-  
pose of ascertaining to whom among  
their intimates had come shipments

upon which they could draw.

There were only four white patrons  
in the place—four young men who  
stood in line at a single window,  
which, I understood, was being used  
entirely for the white service. A sec-  
ond window, installed for whites at  
the opening of the depot, has been  
closed for lack of use.

In all, there were 200—or perhaps  
250—negroes eagerly lined up at this  
connecting point with Darktown's  
mirage of paradise, Chattanooga.

Nearly every class of blacks was  
represented. There was the buxom  
washerwoman, bulky of frame, arms  
akimbo, eyes aglow with expectation;  
the giant truck driver, loud voiced,  
muscular; the thin, nervous gambling  
negro; the sport, fancily attired in  
checks and colors; his girl, the fash-  
ion plate of colored under "society,"  
haughty, saucy; the plain loafers of  
Decatur street; the police characters,  
who knew that the credentials calling  
for two quarts of liquor were also  
passports to the stockade.

A huge, yellow negro, with frog-like  
eyes, a protuberant embonpoint, and  
a profuse sweat beading his brow, fell  
away from the line at the window  
marked "A. to B." Dejection was  
plainly writ upon him, disappointment  
seemed to wither his stocky frame.

Addressing no one in particular, but  
the entire collection of his immediate  
hearers, in general, he was heard to  
say:

"Lawd, that stuff sho is a long time  
coming, ain't it?"

He went to the doorway, where he  
stood, wrapped in meditation and  
pathos.

"See that nigger?" a squint-eyed  
young buck nearby asked of his fel-  
low-darkey. "Dat's de bully of my  
street, but, boy, two quants dat didn't  
come done th'owed him higher'n a  
kite. In his present state of discom-  
fit-chore, I could whip him my-self."

Presently the bully was seen to  
move off up the street. He went in  
the wake of an undersized civilian,  
who, bearing a modest package be-  
neath his arm, was stealing into a  
side street, stealthily seeking to elude  
the eyes of watchful acquaintances.

### ON THE TRAIL OF THE QUARTS.

On the sidewalks of the vicinity,  
and on the street corners, were gath-  
ered unimportant persons of color,  
whose mission it was to spot, hawk-  
like, friends who had knelt beneath  
the fountain of Chattanooga. They  
were a vigilant lot. Suspense hung

over them in clouds. Occasionally,  
one or more would become separated  
from the nondescript group, or groups,  
and, with elephantine adroitness, pro-  
ceed in the direction of a hurrying  
individual who was endeavoring, with  
self-preserved haste, to bear a pre-  
cious burden to cover.

"Well, it's about time for me to go,  
as I have an appointment—hate to  
rush away, but I must be going,"  
would be cast behind as the pursuit  
was taken up.

Now the fugitive was overtaken.

"Excuse me, Mr. Washington, but  
that is sho a curious bundle you have  
in yo' possession."

From Mr. Washington:

"Nigger, I wish you'd hush yo'  
mouth!"

The phenomenal popularity of the  
possessors of packages was exceeded  
only by their anxiety to evade it.

"Excuse me, Mr. Johnson, but—"

"Go on, woman, you ain't foolin' no-  
body but yo'self," would come in reply  
from a packaged pedestrian thus ac-  
costed.

"Limberfoot" Mandy Jones, whose  
record at police headquarters is as  
long as the liquor order she would  
send to Chattanooga if the law permit-  
ted, stood in line for thirty minutes,  
nervous, impatient, vexed. Finally,  
she relinquished her place and pro-  
ceeded toward the door.

"I can't stand here and wait all  
day," she spoke audibly to herself.

Three darkies looked upon her in  
amazement.

"Somep'un de matter with dat  
oman," followed Mandy's departure.

Patrons appeared with all manner  
of objects in which to carry shipments  
away. A number of suitcases were  
in evidence. The handbag, or suit-  
case, is the most popular form of re-  
ceptacle, especially for the white cus-  
tomers, since the location of the  
liquor depot is in vicinity of the Ter-  
minal station, the patron can bear his  
bundle through the downtown throngs  
with uncolored ears and uplifted  
eyes, flying the flag of a transient.

A highly stylish dark woman came  
in for her monthly two-quarts of un-  
leashed temperament. She stood in  
line thirty minutes, and, upon receiv-  
ing the carton package, fondled it  
with reverential tenderness.

"Liza, that is some auspishus bun-  
dle you has there," remarked an ac-  
quaintance in her outward path.

"Yas, sah," she threw across her  
shoulder, "and this am goin' to be  
some auspishus bun, too, John  
Henry."

Moist-lipped negroes looked with

famished eyes upon the great store degraded, the degenerate, are afforded  
of parcels on the shelves back behind the very intoxicants prohibition pur-  
the windows. There was enough poses to deny them.  
fight and fury, unbridled emotion and  
eruption stored in those piles upon  
piles of yellow cartons to demoralize  
a whole city.

The catacomb of shelves offered to  
view long rows of cartons filled with  
unmitigated essence of eruption. Small  
wonder that sight of them bulged the  
eye of the eager throng assembled to  
get its part. Bacchus doubtless never  
gazed upon a garden of grapes less in-  
spiring than this catacomb of Chatta-  
nooga cartons!

### CITY DETECTIVES ON THE LOOKOUT.

But, though Bacchus might have be-  
held the grape, George Maddox, the  
young and industrious detective de-  
tailed to the liquor depot, saw other  
things in the vast store room. In one  
allotment of two quarts, he perhaps per-  
ceived Lula Belle's predestined fit of  
jealousy that would end the night of  
her jamboree in work for the ambu-  
lance surgeon to whose lot fell the  
sadly whittled remains of her faith-  
less Lochinvar.

To George this package contained a  
major percentage of bloody murder;  
another anything from arson to  
rapine. Bacchus might have visual-  
ized comradeship and revelry at sight  
of the carton-clad parcels, but the man  
from headquarters saw only gore and  
strife. Each of those bundles repre-  
sented to him so much concentrated  
pandemonium—each meant a certain  
amount of labor on the part of the  
police department.

George moved unobtrusively through  
the crowd of blacks. Darktown deni-  
zens who recognized him gazed upon  
him in prophetic discomfiture, as  
though to plead guilty in advance to  
the familiar "drunk and disorderly."

Then, there is nothing, perhaps, that  
gives greater impetus to that guilty  
feeling than the presence of a regula-  
tion-size carton under the arm, be the  
bearer black or white.

### WHITES NOTICEABLE BY ABSENCE.

But where did the white patrons go  
for their shipments? Throughout my  
stay of two hours at the depot I saw  
less than a dozen whites line up at  
the window prescribed for them.

Then there returned to me the words  
of a prominent prohibitionist, who  
said that the greatest obstacle encoun-  
tered by prohibition was the federal  
law permitting interstate shipment,  
for reason that the chronic drunkard,  
the feeble-minded, the perverted, the

"True," my prohibitionist friend  
said, "they can't get it in quantities as  
liberal, but whisky is whisky, be it a  
pint a day or half gallon a month."

The absence of the white class gave  
rise to speculation—has drinking in  
Georgia taken such an enormous de-  
crease as the scene at the white win-  
dow of the liquor depot would indi-  
cate? This being the case, it looks  
like the liquor dealers are in for a pro-  
tracted drouth.

The typical negro drinker is worse  
off with two quarts of liquor at a time  
than he would be if a drink was avail-  
able at any moment of his thirst. He  
cannot resist the temptation to cele-  
brate the arrival of his monthly allot-  
ment.

This is how he feels about it, and in  
this he is not alone, as there are  
countless whites of the same tempera-  
ment:

"Well, this is the first liquor I've  
had in a long time, and it will be the  
last in a long time—I might as well  
make the best of it."

The "best of it" is usually a good  
spree. He has been denied the drink  
for a period of such length, perhaps,  
that his acute thirst cannot resist the  
temptation to go as deep into his half  
gallon as his capacity will allow.

Then, too, he figures that the preser-  
vation of the liquor for daily consump-  
tion is a hazardous business, in that  
there is the peril of theft, the danger  
of friends besieging him—any number  
of hazards to be run.

### A SERMON FOR EVERYBODY.

The express company's liquor depot  
would give my prohibitionist friend  
ample material for a sermon on inter-  
state traffic. I would advise him to go  
down there and take some friends  
along to see the motley crowd of  
patrons which besieges the depot win-  
dows from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. in a half  
dozen steady streams.

But, then, it would be a sermon for  
anybody who cared to go, prohibitor-  
ist or what not. The characters th-  
gather there, their actions, their jo-  
and disappointments, the overwork  
attaches performing a day's just dr-  
in a traffic that sends Mandy a







Temperance - 1916

# Stringent Prohibition Law Brings Era of Prosperity To Cities Throughout State

7-2-16  
Reports From Many Cities  
Show Improved Trade  
Conditions Since New Law  
Went Into Effect.

**POLICE RECORDS SHOW  
LESS "DRUNK" ARRESTS;  
CASH SALES INCREASE**

People Are Spending  
Money For Groceries and  
Supplies Instead of With  
Saloon Keeper.

Reports and expressions of opinion assembled from the leading merchants not only of Atlanta, but of other important business centers in all sections of the state, making them representative, all go to clinch one conclusion: That the bulk of the money formerly going to enrich the perveyor of whisky and beer, now, since the prohibition law became effective, May 1, is diverted into the channels of trade in necessities. In other words, instead of wasting his resources as formerly, the average former drinking man is now providing for his family, paying his legitimate accounts with regularity and the seller of foodstuffs and clothing is reaping the harvest reaped in the old days by the dealer in alcoholics.

Everywhere is shown a marked improvement. Every community in the state, as is shown by this canvass, is better, happier and more prosperous today than it was prior to May 1—better morally as well as financially.

This last fact is conclusively proven by the police blotters of the various cities; by the county court dockets and by the records of the charitable institutions of the state.

By no means has the consumption of liquor been stopped in the state. The law's framers nor its friends never intended that it would be; but the open sale of it has virtually ended, and the

temptation of the swinging doors and the club locker have effectively been relegated to history. Legalized drinking of liquor has been confined to the few who care to go to the inconvenience of ordering it from outside the state in conformity with the law, and in quantities, the smallness of which robs it to a great extent of its deleterious consequences.

It is true, too, that a certain amount of inhibited beverages are made, some imported and sold clandestinely, but all over the state the authorities have shown a commendable disposition to enforce the law, and have done so to such an extent that the instances wherein a violator has been complained against or arrested a second time are very rare.

"Every week since the prohibition law went into effect," said one of Atlanta's leading grocery store managers the other day, discussing his line of business and the effect upon it the prohibition law has had, "there has been a great improvement over the corresponding week of last year." And that just about expresses the consensus of opinion of the leading merchants and business folk of Georgia. Every one of them in Atlanta and in the other important cities of the state where the working population and that of the home-builders is great, says practically the same thing.

## Decrease in Number of Arrests.

And but one story is told by the police forces of the state—the municipal and county police and the sheriffs. The tenor and purport of what that story must be is indicated by the official records of the Atlanta police.

These show that during May, 1916—the first month of prohibition—there were 136 fewer arrests for drunkenness in Atlanta than were made during the corresponding month a year ago; that the cases of "drunk and disorderly" were 151 fewer; that during June, 1916 there were, as nearly as can be approximated, 231 less cases of "drunk and disorderly" than during the corresponding month of 1915, and 86 fewer cases of "plain drunk." The actual figures are: During May, 1915, 243 arrests for drunkenness were made, and during May, 1916, 108. During May 1915, 636 cases of "drunk and disorderly," and in May, 1916, 485. During June, 1915, there were 236 arrests for drunkenness, and as nearly as can be ascertained before the total footings for the month shall have been made, 150 during June, 1916. During June, 1915, 711 cases made of "drunk and disorderly," as against approximately only 480 for June of the current year.

As to how these facts, as told in the police's figures, affect Atlanta, the charitable organizations, the settle-

ment workers and the sellers of shoes, clothing, foodstuffs and even amusement tickets, is best answered by a prominent local merchant, who says:

"I am carried away with the improvement. Bills are being met promptly, old ones being paid. There is more money being paid per capita and in the aggregate for necessities of all sorts; and there is a spirit of optimism pervading all branches of industry and the homes of the city which is as delightful as it is refreshing."

## Grocerymen See Improvement.

Speaking of how prohibition has affected his business, R. A. Broyles, owner of the Broyles chain of grocery stores, said:

"I have been impressed with the marked improvement in trade since the passage of the prohibition law, and know of no other cause to which it might be attributed except the enforcement of the prohibition law. Business has held up longer this year than formerly, and it has been especially noticeable throughout May and June."

C. G. Jones, manager of the main store of the Rogers chain at No. 9 North Broad street, put it this way:

"Every week since the prohibition law went into effect there has been a great improvement over the corresponding week last year. The people are buying groceries now, instead of beer and whisky, and I never see any under the influence of whisky in the store. I am carried away with the improvement."

## SAVANNAH MERCHANTS PLEASED WITH PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Savannah, Ga., July 1.—(Special.)—Two months of Georgia's new prohibition law leaves Savannah still dry. Anti-prohibitionists predicted early in May that the police would cease their vigilance and Mayor Pierpont would not remain firm in his determination to enforce the law against the sale of whisky in Savannah, but all of the prophecies have failed, as liquor is not easily obtainable except on order from outside the state.

That the business interests of Savannah are more than satisfied with the operation of the prohibition law, under a strict enforcement of the statute, is conclusively shown by a careful poll of the merchants. They are delighted because the money that formerly was wasted in the bar-rooms is now spent with them for legitimate merchandise. And the merchants thus referred to include the butchers, bakers and grocers, who agree that the middle-class people are eating a better quality of food than they ever have before in Savannah.

Merchants all say that collections have been better during the last two months than ever before at this season of the year, and they attribute this satisfactory condition to the fact that laboring people pay on their accounts with the money that they would squander if the bar-rooms were open, and liquor was being sold in the old-fashioned way.

General order all over Savannah is better than it was before the prohibition law went into effect. This is shown by the police records. Few arrests have been made for drunkenness, although the police have been more alert in dealing with intoxicated persons than before. Only fifteen arrests for drunk or drunk and disorderly conduct were made during the entire month of May this year as against ninety-three arrests in 1915; and there had been only eleven arrests for the same offense during June up to the 20th, as against 106 for the same period last year.

## Prohibition Boon to Negro.

Negro ministers have been interviewed on the efficacy of the enforced prohibition law, and to a man they have proclaimed it a boon to the colored man. One representative negro minister said there had been a very noticeable improvement in the general conduct of the colored laboring people. He said their outings and meetings in every instance have been orderly and almost entirely free from disturbances. He went even further than that and claimed that the church collections had "picked up."

Officials claim there has been a distinct falling off in the number of arrests for every class of violation of city ordinances that have not the remotest connection with the sale of liquor. Mayor Pierpont attributes this to the fact that the enforcement of the new state laws against liquor inevitably breeds respect for all laws.

## MACON MORE THAN PLEASED WITH IMPROVED CONDITIONS

Macon, Ga., July 1.—(Special.)—After two months of prohibition of the most rigid kind a good many Macon people are beginning to ask themselves why the state's lawmakers waited so long as they did to enact the legislation that would put an effective stop to the sale of intoxicating liquors in Georgia. They are beginning to see that after all, conditions as a whole have been benefited, as money that formerly flowed into the coffers of the liquor dealers finds its way into other channels.

Probably the most noticeable change since the new laws became effective is around the police barracks. When Macon's sixty-eight so-called near beer saloons were in operation arrests for drunkenness averaged around 100 a week. Usually on Monday morning when the recorder opened his docket he would find anywhere from twenty-five to fifty cases docketed with the charge "drunk" or "drunk and disorderly" written opposite the name of the offender. The Monday morning brigade of drunks was the accumulation from Saturday night and Sunday. The majority of the offenders were negroes, but there were a number of white men who were regular visitors in court as a result of their weakness.

## Drunk Man a Curiosity.

Now it is different. Some days not a single charge of drunk is docketed by the police, and there are never more than three or four cases of this nature on Monday morning. On the streets a man under the influence of liquor is somewhat of a curiosity, where a few months ago nobody, with the exception of the policeman on the beat, paid any attention to him.

Figures for the months of May and June of this year, as compared with the same months of last year, are not available, but it can be safely said the latter would exceed the former by four or five to one.

Men who were formerly engaged in the near beer business in Macon—which meant operating a "blind tiger," as a rule, say they are glad to be out of the business. Many of them have entered other lines of business, and some of them are said to be doing as well or better in a financial way than they did in the liquor business. Where saloons were formerly located, grocery stores, restaurants, repair shops and other lines of business are now in operation. Several near beer dealers who desired to continue in the business, but who signed an oath never to engage in it again in Macon so long as it is a violation of the law, have left the city for other states, where they can carry on their business under the protection of the law.

## Clean Up Poplar Street.

There is one street in Macon that has undergone a rather remarkable change since the prohibition law went into effect. This is Poplar street. During the early part of the year in the short space of three blocks on that street there were ten saloons in opera-

tion and about each one hung a crowd of loafing men, always some among them the worse for having indulged too freely. Women were accustomed to give the street a wide berth. It is different now. The dives have been cleaned out. The center of the street where the old city market house formerly stood has been parked, and the business houses themselves have taken on a more prosperous air. Now the most sedate of Macon women can walk along Poplar street without seeing or hearing anything that might offend.

The effect on the laboring classes is best seen by the increase in the cash trade reported by the grocerymen of the city. A representative of The Constitution called on several of them a few days ago and asked them if their cash business had shown any improvement since the prohibition laws became effective, and if customers who were lax in paying their bills before were doing any better now that they were not spending their money for booze.

One local groceryman stated that he lost a large trade in pickles, cheese, crackers and other things of like character when the saloons closed up, but added that he had more than made it up in the increase in trade from his customers who appeared to have more money to spend on their tables. Said this merchant:

"Of course, people still buy whisky and beer, but they can get it only in small quantities, and, as a result, men who formerly spent their money for drink now are seldom without money with which to buy food for their families. I know of several instances of men who used to let their wives and children go hungry in order that they might satisfy their thirst for liquor, who now provide their families with an abundance of eatables."

"Cash is freer now than it was at this time last year when the saloons were in operation. Of course, the fact that the saloons have been closed may not be entirely responsible for it, but I believe it has played its part. Anyway, my cash sales for June of this year are more than double what they were for June of last year."

## COLUMBUS BUSINESS BETTER SINCE LAW WAS PASSED

Columbus, Ga., July 1.—(Special.)—Prohibition has brought an improvement in moral and business conditions in Columbus, but it has not brought about a revolution. Human nature does not change over-night, and what has happened has been about in line with the predictions of conservative students of such matters, including prohibitionists.

But there has already been an improvement. It is expressed in the following terms: Reduced number of cases in police court; increased deposits in savings banks; better retail trade.

The police court is the clearing house for drunkenness, disorder and minor crime in a city, and the police court is considered a barometer of a community's moral condition in the broad sense of the term. From May 1, 1915, to June 24, 1915, 955 cases were docketed in recorder's court by the Columbus police force. From May 1, 1916, to June 24, 1916, the total number of cases docketed was 637. The number of "drunk" cases entered on the local police blotter between May 1, 1915, and June 24, 1915, totaled 326. For the corresponding period of 1916 the total number of "drunks" as of official record was 135. The same authority, by the way, shows that the two months just prior to May 1 last formed a season of celebration with the bibulously inclined, for from March 6 to May 1, 444 drunk cases were docketed in police court. For the same period the total number of cases of all kinds entered on the recorder's court docket was 871.

The month of May as compared with May of 1915, showed a striking decrease in the amount of drunkenness in the city. The comparative record for June was not so good. The number of drunk



cases is now on the increase, there having been 20 at one session of the police court this week. The police attribute this to the resumption of liquor selling in Girard and the fact that more whisky is now being shipped direct to Columbus consumers than was the case in May.

There has naturally been much interest in the effect of prohibition on labor. It is difficult to make an intelligent comparison in this respect with conditions a year ago on account of the fact that the demand for labor in Columbus is now much greater than it was then. A number of cotton mills have enlarged and are enlarging their capacity and there is considerable night work in the factories. Labor has made a good response to the additional demands upon it, and there is much less idleness here than was the case a year ago. The so-called "clubs" frequented mostly by working people have for the most part disbanded. There is not as much loafing in places of questionable character as formerly.

Your correspondent asked the superintendent of one of the large cotton mills here if his help is more reliable or dependable than it was before May 1. He considered his answer carefully. "Prohibition is a good thing," he said. "As to our own case, I see no special difference in the mass of our operatives in the respect you mention. They were reasonably dependable before May 1 and still are. There is this noticeable difference, however: Formerly a certain element among our operatives would draw money at times to pay police court fines. They have practically ceased drawing any money for that purpose since May 1."

#### Working People Save Earnings.

Columbus is a great savings town. The savings banks here are heavily patronized, and among the depositors are thousands of working people. In recent months the deposits of the savings banks have been increasing. One institution, alone, has over a million dollars on deposit.

"Is prohibition responsible for the increased savings?" a banker was asked.

"To be perfectly honest, I am not prepared to say," was his frank reply. "A great many working people have their transactions with us Saturday afternoon. I could not say that the Saturday deposits are especially heavier. Still, one thing is certain: Our deposits are steadily increasing, and working people are among our best customers."

Retail trade in Columbus is improving, and has been for some months. Unquestionably prohibition has helped it. There are about 200 grocery stores in Columbus and suburbs, and most of them make their living out of the working people. The majority of the working people here are cotton mill operatives, and cotton mill people are good spenders.

Columbus real estate has been livelier this spring and summer than in two years. Generally improving conditions are responsible for this in the main, but the broad effects of prohibition have probably been a factor.

The sentiment in Columbus is more strongly prohibition than at any time in the city's history, and advocates of the state law are generally satisfied with results as seen locally, especially when they consider that the fact that Columbus is on the state line acts to that extent as a handicap in the rigid enforcement of the prohibition law.

#### AUGUSTA COURTS FINING

##### ALL ALLEGED "TIGERS."

Augusta, Ga., July 1.—The arrests for drunkenness in Augusta during May and June, 1915, were 166—eighty-nine for May and seventy-seven for June. The arrests for drunkenness in May and June, 1916, were 63—thirty-three for May and thirty for June. The arrests for the two months this year exceeded those for the two months this year by 103. The arrests have

decreased nearly three-fold.

Bank deposits in Augusta are \$3,000,000 in excess of the normal. This is attributed in great part to deposits growing out of payment of losses in the fire. Some proportion of it, however, is attributed to savings by men who suffered no fire loss, and who did not save before May 1.

Retailers assert that there is increase in cash purchases. They declare that the decrease in requests for credit is remarkable and that accounts have been better paid up during the past two months than in years. Old accounts are being given more careful attention by customers and have been reduced materially where in the past attempts at collections met with slow success. The accounts referred to are the small accounts for household supplies carried from week to week by wage-earners. Dealers who sell furniture on the installment plan say that they, during this May and June, encountered less requests for further time and met with more prompt payments than in the past. Customers are invariably found "at home" Saturday nights. Formerly 50 per cent of them were not found at home. This reference particularly to wages patrons.

#### Court Kept Busy.

The full extent of temperance contemplated under the prohibition law, it appears, has not yet been secured in Augusta. This statement is based on seventy indictments in the present session of the city court charging illegal sale as well as illegal possession of liquors, indicating that in addition to fifteen hundred orders filled under the law with the ordinary there has been significant consumption through illegal channels. Trials of these cases were begun this week and convictions are rapidly resulting. No defendant has yet been acquitted. The juries are paying no attention to "unconstitutional" arguments, and, on satisfactory-to-them evidence of illegal sale or possession convictions are prompt.

Street talk is that last week liquor was easily secured here. This week whisky is hard to get. It is the belief that, following the convictions in the city court, the illegal sale will be reduced to the minimum. The police force and the county police give every indication that they and their superior officers are enforcing the law rigidly. The courts are showing no patience with offered technicalities in the trial of cases.

#### ROME POLICE RECORDS

##### SHOW GREAT DECREASE.

Rome, Ga., July 1.—At the close of the second month's enforcement of Georgia's new prohibition law in Rome, arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, according to the docket at the local police station, show a decrease of practically 60 per cent over the preceding two months before the new law went into effect. Rome police officers state that they have had far less trouble with drunkards than they did before the new law went into effect.

Owners of Rome grocery stores report there is a satisfactory increase in cash business from among the laboring people. However, this presumable effect of the prohibition law was not as marked as the decrease in the number of arrests. The local grocers assert that their cash business depends more directly upon the operation of factories than upon any other factor. Their cash business is good when the factories are running full time or over time, and show a falling off when some of the factories are closed. The grocers do say, however, that they notice an apparent increase in the cash business, especially from negroes, and are inclined to attribute this to less drinking and less money being sent out of town for liquor.

The express receipts on liquor as reported to the ordinary of Floyd county show only a slight increase for the

month of June over the month of May. A large increase had been anticipated. This is unquestionably a great supply of liquor had been laid in just prior to the first of May. However, the increase for the month will probably be less than 25 per cent.

**In Miami, Fla. Negro voters helped to carry the prohibition ordinance.**

*Crisis* July, 1916.

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